## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, April 15, 1861.

## OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States : A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Fiorida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and do hereby call forth, the militia of the several States of the United States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities, through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid, this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence, of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property, which have been seized from the Union; and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse. and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, [L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS .- The President on Saturday made the following appointments: Earl Bill, marshal for the northern district of

Alexander Murdock, marshal for the western

district of Pennsylvania. R. B. Canahan, attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania.

We have information from a reliable source, that a gentleman arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, having left Charleston on Friday evening, and reports that, after twelve hours firing upon Fort Sumter, there was no sensible change in its condition.

The Treasurer of South Carolina reports the gifts of money to the State at \$22,000, of which \$10,000 were presented by the Jew Mordecai. It is principally by forced loans, being bled.

The telegram, that Doubleday is "a ma niac, and in irons," is interpreted by some to mean, that Doubleday resisted the surrender of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson, and was put " in frong" as a mutineer.

Be The delay in the arrival of the fleet at Charleston, which resulted from the storm, was most opportune for the rebels, although, under the circumstances of the short resistance made by Fort Sumter, it did not probably change the issue of events.

MARYLAND .- This State, according to all re liable reports received here, is sound to the core. If wanted, 10,000 men could be raised in Maryland in twenty four hours, to assist in avenging the capture of Fort Sumter.

See on the first page, among other things, an account of the surrender of the Little Rock (Arkansas) Arsenal.

THE ARMY .- On Friday, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, the President directed that the names of Captain W. B. Johns of the 3d infantry, and first Lieutenant Abner Smead of 1st artillery, U. S. army, be stricken from the roll of the army; the former for declining the command of his company in New York when about to start on the recent expedition, and the latter for having, when with his company on board the Brooklyn, tendered his resignation to escape from duty.

Mone Gold.-The Northern Light, at New York on Friday evening, brought \$1,110,000 in California gold.

Among all the things not yet intelligible, in respect to the Fort Sumter affair, is the delay of the rebels in commencing the attack. They were reported "all ready" many days since. If serious resistance was apprehended, it would seem to have been their policy to have of the fleet, which they knew to be on the way.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE VIR-GINIA COMMITTEE.

from the rebel batteries of thirty five hours, including one night when only mortars were used at considerable intervals, has disappointed the general expectation as to the power of that fortress to protract its fall. It has not improbably produced some mortification among the South Carolinians themselves, by throwing a sort of ridicule upon their enormous preparations to capture a position which has yielded so easily. They must feel that they have expended great deal of money, wasted a great deal of time, and subjected themselves to a most protracted and exhausting agitation, to effect what has proved too facile an achievement, to reflect any credit upon their arms, or to compensate them for their sacrifices. This capture of Fort Sumter has cost them, in money, not one farthing short of a million of dollars, and probably much more than that, and has kept them in a high fever, of which the relapse must be dangerous, for four months.

The defensive power of a fort depends, to a large extent, of course, upon its offensive power. A fort defends itself, not merely by the strength of its own walls, but by crippling the attack, and enfeebling or silencing the batteries at work against it. In this case, the offensive power of the assailed fortress was next to nothing. There were guns enough, but not men to handle them. Major Anderson did not return the fire of his enemies at all, for half the time during which he was fired upon; and when he did so respond, it must have been with only a few guns. It was seventy men against seven thousand, and the issue could not be doubtful, although it might be protracted by favorable circumstances, or hastened by accidents, such as explosions and conflagrations.

It is now evident that the fate of Sumter was sealed on the 4th of March, and that it has not since been possible to avert the consequences of the treachery of Mr. Buchauan, in not manning all the Charleston forts, as advised by Gen. Scott, on the 29th of last October, and subsequently, in not reinforcing Sumter, while it was still possible, and before the rebels had erected the batteries which have enabled them to reduce the fort and to obstruct the approach of relieving fleets. It is undoubtedly possible to land an army in the vicinity of Charleston, but it is now evident that the rebels have had the power always, since the 4th of March, to reduce Sumter within the time that they would have, after getting notice of the approach of a relieving squadron, and before it should actually arrive and get itself into condition to operate effectively. This fort, unable to hold out more than thirty-five hours, could not be saved, although it may be retaken.

We repeat, that Sumter, as is now demonstrated, was hopelessly lost when Mr. Lincoln came into power; and by the complicity of the ate Administration with the treason to which it has succumbed. Mr. Lincoln has had no power over the result, except to prohibit the evacuation of the fort, and to send ships to supply the garrison with provisions. He had no power to prevent the fall of the fort, under the fire of the accumulated batteries of the rebels, before these ships could reach it. It is upon Mr. Buchanan tint the responsibility rests, for whatever degree of national disgrace is involved in this transaction.

The relief of Sumter, if that had been possible, as we now know it was not, might have ended the rebellion; but the respite which this ill-gained victory will give to it, will not be long, and will only render its final overthrow more signal. The attack upon Sumter is everywhere arousing the patriotism of the country, and consolidating all its sound elements into an invincible strength. The spectacle of a great nation moving as one man in support of the noblest Government on earth, is what we

are now witnessing. On the day of the surrender of Sumter, we had the President's answer to the committee of the Virginia Convention, and, short as it is, it the Virginia Convention, and, short as it is, it ities of those States are requested to appoint would compensate the fall of many fortresses.

These measured words of the Chief Magistrate appointed by this Convention on behalf of the of thirty millions of people, unfurl the stars and stripes to the breeze, full high advanced, at the very moment of the crisis, and when the wavering opinions of men demanded a leader. While the storm is raging, it is with the reassuring sound of the trumpet, that the helmsman of the ship of State announces his unshaken purposes. He will everywhere repel force by force; and since this last unprovoked assault upon the national flag, he will retake such positions, essen-

tial to the national safety, as have been lost. The President meets augmenting difficulties with augmenting courage. Never was a man placed in circumstances of more tremendous responsibility; and never has a man confronted circumstances with a fortitude more heroic. The destinies of nations often hang upon the qualities of single men, and in this trying juncture, it is Mr. Lincoln who has saved his country by the promptness and vigor of his determinations. It is only by a sure anticipation of events that the nation may be said to be al ready saved, when the ringing words of the President are now echoing back from the hills and valleys of a country, invincible if it only

achieved its last advantage from the treachery of the late Administration. Fort Pickens is already reinforced, and while the arrogant and inflated leaders at Montgomery are dreaming of an advance upon the capital, the sands are well nigh run out of their career, of which every day is only one step towards exile, or the galows. This rebellion has been a doomed failure, since Tennessue, North Carolina, and the States north of them, pronounced against it, and it is now, in the very midst of its orgies, that it may read the handwriting on the wall, which records ts irreversible fate.

Not Pating,-A correspondent from the Warrington Navy Yard, near Pensacola, writing to the Penancola Observer, says that the mechanics of the yard, who have been working for the "Confederate States" since the 12th of made the most of their time before the arrival January, have received no pay, although they have had some of the provisions stolen from | France is projected.

the United States. They will doubtless welcome the return of the old anthority.

The sucrender of Fort Sumter, after a fire THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The committee of the Virginia Convention had a second interview with the President, on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, when they received from him in writing the following reply to their communications:

Hon. Messra. Preston, Stuart, and Randolph: Gentlemen: As a committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, uncertainty which prevails in the public the mind as to the policy which the Federal Exec-utive intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace:

therefore,
"Resolved, That a committee of three dele gates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States."

In answer, I have to say that having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some mortification now learn that there is great and injurious un certainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having, as yet, seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the inaugural Address. I com-mend a careful consideration of the whole document, as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As then and therein said, I now re-

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess, the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will he no invasion, no using of force, against or among the people anywhere."

By the words "property and places belong ing to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursui of a purpose to drive the United States author ity from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Gov-

And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as has been reported, I shall, purhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Governmen justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet be longing to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed seces

shall not attempt to collect the duties and im posts by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country,

From the fact that I have quoted a part of Inaugural Address, it must not be inferre that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modifi-

THE SCOTT SUBSTITUTE.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, give in full the substitute of Mr. Scott, proposed for the fourteenth resolution of the Committee on Federal Relations. This substitute was adoptedyens 76, nays 42-and is as follows:

"The peculiar relations of the States of Del-aware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, to the other States, make it proper, in the judg ment of this Convention, that the former States should consult together and concert such measures for their final action as the honor, the interests, and the safety of the people thereof may demand, and for that purpose the proper author Kentucky, on the last Monday in May next.

"And in the event that satisfactory responses on the part of the non slaveholding States be e to the proposed amenda Constitution by the time appointed for the reassembling of this body, it is the opinion of this Convention that the said States of Delaware Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky Missouri, and Atkansas, ought to assemble in primary Conventions, and, in conjunction with this State, convene a Congress of the said States, composed of delegates to be appointed by the re-spective Conventions thereof, for the purpose of recommending an amended Constitution of Government to be submitted for ratification to the people of the several States, upon which the Union of the said States and the Confederate States, with such of the non-slaveholding States as may concur therein, can be safely effected; to which Congress the Confederate Etates, and the non-slaveholding States concurring in the amendments to the Federal Constitution pro posed by this Convention, ought to be invited to send commissioners."

The Enquirer and Whig are both thrown into an ecstasy of rage by this action. The Enquirer

"If anything will precipitate the true men of Virginia into revolution, it will be the misera-Wills to be so.

This rebellion is to be put down. It has ble shuffling of our State Convention."

The Whin says: "Mr. Scott's proposition for a border Con-gress substantially adjourns Virginia's ultima-tum to a body which may never exist, and over which this State will have no authority. any such mischievous absurdity, we are wholly opposed. The Convention will cover itself with shame and confusion, and fill the hearts of its revilers with joy, if it confesses its own impotence by doing nothing, but adjourning the question itself should decide to a Congress is nubibus, and which may never have a tangible

These "groaus of the Britons" are the sweetest music to patriotic ears. The indications are, that the disunionists of Virginia will be driven to revolution against their own State authorities, as the only desperate alternative left to drive the Old Dominion out of the

A line of steamers between Ireland and

LET THE TRAITORS BE WATCHED!

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday threatens revolution against the adverse Union majority of Virginia, and also parades conspicuously, at the head of its editorial columns, the follow

"ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS! - Nothing is more probable than that President Davis will on march an army through North Carolina 1 Virginia, to Washington. Those of our volunteers who desire to join

the Southern army, as it shall pass through our borders, had better organize at once for the purpose, and keep their arms, accoutrements, aniforms, ammunition, and knapsacks, in constant readiness."

The Baltimore Republican of Saturday, the organ of Mr. Buchanan's custom-house officials,

We consider the Union is now forerer dis rupted. The border States, or those slavehold-ing States which have held aloof from those that retired, must now determine with which side they will go. They must determine whether they will continue in union with those who have proclaimed an eternal, irrepressible war against their rights and their interests, or whether they will go with those whose interests are identical with their own. There is but little time left now for reflection and decision. People of Maryland think-people of Baltimore think-where your interests he, and act accordingly.

In the Gulf States, treason may have a present impunity, because it is only triable and nunishable where it is committed, and no courts exist there for the purpose, and if courts existed, the sympathies of juries might be a protection to the criminal. But no such immunity exists, or will exist, either in this District, or in Maryland, or in Virginia. It is the fixed determination of this Government to sustain itself, to meet assaults with the bayonet and with shot and shell, and to punish treason by hanging those who can be convicted of being engaged in it.

We waru the conspirators in this vicinity to look well to their personal safety, before they embark in schemes of rebellion.

NATIONAL GUARD, ATTENTION! Meet at Columbian Armory this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in full uniform. By order of Colonel Tait.

ATTENTION, METROPOLITAN RIFLES. You are hereby notified to attend a dress drill this (Monday) evening, at 7} o'clock, at the armory By order of

W. H. NALLEY, Captain. B. B. Bunn, O. S.

By request, Larooqua, the Indian Jenny nd, will give another Concert this evening, April 15, at Willards' Hall.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at music stores nd hotels. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. JOHN BEESON. apr 15

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS. ON and after Sunday, April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: Leave WASHINGTON at 4.25 and 7.10 A. M.,

.45 and 5 45 P. M. Leave BALTIMORE at 4 and 8 10 A. M., 3.45 Passengers for the West, Southwest, and North-

west, will take the 4.25 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. trains, which connect with Western trains at Washington Junction. For Philadelphia and New York, 4.25 and 7.10

For Annapolis, 7.10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. For Norfolk, 2.45 P. M.

On Sunday, but one train, at 2.45 P. M., and on Saturday the 2.45 P. M. train goes to Philadelphia only.

W. P. SMITH, delphia only. apr 15 Master of Transportation

## Medical Board.

MEDICAL BOARD will convene in the city of New York on the 1st of May ensuing, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, in accordance with the following order.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 13, 1861. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble in New York city on the lat day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment as may be in-vited to present themselves before the Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.
Sergeant Clement A. Finley,
Charles McDougall,
W. J. Sloan. W. J. Sloan. By order of the Secretary of War:

Adjutant General.

Applications must be addressed to the Secre tary of War; must state the residence of the ap-plicant, and the date and place of birth. They must also be accompanied (references will re-ceive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his procession, the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the ardnous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. Applicants must be between twenty-one and venty-five years of age.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical

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POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 11, 1861. and after Monday next, the 15th instant ON and after Monday next, the 15th instant, the morning train for Baltimore and the East will leave Washington at 4.30 A.M., instead of 6.20 A.M., and the afternoon train at 2.45 P. M., instead of 3.10 P.M. In view of this change, persons wishing to send letters by the afternoon train must deposit their letters in the office not later than half pust one o'clock, P. M. No change

will be made in the closing of the mail having at 4.30 A. M. WILLIAM JONES, apr 12-3t Postmaster. FRENCH & RICHSTEIN'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. ACAULAY'S History of England. Vol. 5. 40 cents.

Trumps. A Novel. By George William Cur-

Negroes and Negro Slavery. By J. H. Van Er-rie, M. D. \$1. Au Autocrat; or Virtue and Faith. By F. Col-

burn Adams. St.

The Crossed Path. By Wilkie Collins. \$1.25. Dickens's Oliver Twist. Household edition. Ilustrated by Darley & Gilbert. 2 vols. 12mo.

Dickens's Pickwick Papers. Household edi-tion. Illustrated by Darley & Gilbert. 4 vols. 12mo. \$3.

Any of the above sent by mail free.

Our usual discount of ten to fifty per cent. on Our usual discount of the state 278 Pennsylvania avenue.

Proposals for Postage Stamps.

Post Office Defautation, March 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12, M., of 30th April next, for firmishing Postage Stamps, of the general style and description of these new in use, on suitable paper of the least quality, for a term of six years, commencing first July

host.

Buildors will state the price per thousand stamps, deliver—
buildors will state the price per thousand stamps, deliver—
but packages of ten thousand such at the Post Office Department in Washington.
Also, the price per thousand, in similar packages, deliver—
able to the agent of the Department at the place of manu-

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger pack gos, as required, either at the Department or place of man-

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manuacture.

Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the mes of post offices, never less than two humined stamps, and securely packed in time cases, suitable binder's board boxes, with mastin or other equality strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the disference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington, B. C. All such packages, before mailing, to be re-examined, and the stamps re-counted by an agent of this Department.

Bathers will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails, and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, entered the packages for the mails, and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, etc.

Bathers will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails, and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, etc.

Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gununed, and periorated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used.

The denominations of stamps now in use are one cent, three cents, ave cents, ten cents, twelve cents, twenty-four cents, thirty cents, on each previous the stamps, it for former on all the stamps, except those of one cent and thirty cents, on which are to be the head of Franklin. On all of the stamps, the denomination must be given distinctly, in figures as well as letters, and the whole work in sit be executed in the best style of line engraving on stock. The whole morber of pestage stamps furnished to the Department during the year ending the 20th June, 1800, was 216,370,600.

From past experience, it is supposed that the number of peckages mailed will average above two hundred daily, varyi

shoets, or 20,000 stamps; but, by far the larger proportion of packages contain not more than 20 sheets, or 2,000 stamps.

Lick bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the tayle of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or uritate for examination as end the accepted bidder, before the linal concentuation of a contract, will be required to prepare designs and furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.

Specimens of board and tim bases and lined envelopes must asso be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by missim or other covers in the most of-lectual number against wot and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that now show and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps, or other, without charge, at the pleasure of the lepartment; and all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States for the service of the lost office bepartment; and all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States for the service of the lost office bepartment; and all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States for the service of the lost office bepartment; and states for the service of the lost office bepartment is unable the proof promises, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requise protection to the stamps, these paid and are thus engaged at the others points with their bids.

In awarding the contract, the Postmaster General reserves the right of declaing which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the study effect but with all the secessary facilities to the service of chemical protection to the stamps, dies, and plates, in their possession.

Farties not known to the Department, having reference to the state of the two keeps points with their bids.

In awarding the contract, the Postmaster General

Navy Supplies-1861-'62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 15, 1861

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and en-O dersed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 17th day of April next, for turnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days notice shall be given f r every twe ty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quanti-ties only of the following articles as may be re-quired or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this Bureau, or by the res ective com-manding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, ea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky. The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufac-tured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and same; and shall be tully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau. No biscuit will be re-

quired at Gosport in tight barrels.

The flour shall to equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound fre h ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sourd, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in

ining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same: and the dates of the requisitions for the same: and shall be delivered in packages containing not

more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16. inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gal-lon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-sever pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vin-egar, shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles, to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shill be according to the samples at the said navy yards, and be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana The tea shall be of good quality young hyson,

equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only. The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.
The beans shall be of the very best quality

white beans, and shall be of the crop imme preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

same; 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-sezsoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 11 inch thick; the staves not less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$-inch thick; the barreis to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 12 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 12 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shall be shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shall be shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shall be shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shall be s

red and placed in the best shipping o The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pha macopwia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to these required for molasses, with the exception that white-oak staves and heads

pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whi ky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double receified. It shall be delivered in good, new sound, beginning the threestandard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-s asoned white-oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves no: to be less than ½-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each blige, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny iron hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, as per disgram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing

United States.
All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrets, half barrets, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspec ing officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be in pected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders be the same throughout the year, and bidders may effer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his pro-posal may be lowest. All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes

or packages, shall be marked with their content and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the consing fixed year, and

have no reference to such as have been previ The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

To be offered for Biscult......per 100 lbs.....per 100 lbs. Flour..... 1,400 bbls....per bbl. 250,000 lbs.....per 100 lbs. Dried apples..... 150,000 lbs..... per lb. Pickles..... 150,000 lbs.... per lb. Sugar..... 235 000 lbs ....per 100 lbs 7,000 bush ...per bush 20,000 gals....per gal. 22,000 gals....per gal. Beans ..... Molasses..... Vinegar.....

or specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where

deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnish-ing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract: the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and re-

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the afore:aid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and hidpracticable a contract will be transmitted them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transnission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal o the estimated amount of the respective tracts will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all re-spects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, Hew Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadel-

phia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be nade and accepted in conformity with this derstanding. Every offer made must be accompanied (as di-

rected in the act of Co: gress making appropria-tions for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the sup-plies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs. The attention of bidders is called to the samples

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for rec-ption, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846. mar 18-law4w

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WIESENFELD & CO'S, Corner of Four-and-a-half street and Penn. av.

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AT WIESENFELD & CO'S.
Elegant Dress Suits, at lowest rates,
AT WIESENFELD & CO'S.
Beautiful Business Suits, at trifling cost,
AT WIESENFELD & CO'S.
Business Suits for middle ages,
Business Suits for middle ages,
Business Suits for all ages,

Business Suits for all ages,

AT WIESENFELD & CO'S.

Dress Suits for parties,

Dress Suits for best wear,

Dress Suits for best wear,
AT WIESENFELD & CO'S.

Coats by the thousand,
Pants by the thousand,
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Boy's Clothing for the youngest,
Boy's Clothing for all sizes,
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Cheaper than the cheapest, Finer than the finest, Better than the best,

Are the garments, AT WIESENFELD & CO'S. Save your money, as
a very few do'lars
Will give you a splendid outfit for summer,
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shall be substituted for red-oak stayes and white-